

Panaji, 19th June, 1980 (Jyaistha 29, 1902)

SERIES I No. 12

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Home Department (Passports)

Notification

10/11/79-HD(P)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1964 (No. 6 of 1964) the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu hereby makes the following rules so as to amend the Goa, Daman and Diu Administration of Evacuee Property Rules, 1965 as follows, namely:—

1. **Short title and commencement.**— (i) These rules may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Rules, 1980.

(ii) It shall come into force at once.

2. **Amendment of rule 32.**— In rule 32 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Administration of Evacuee Property Rules, 1965, for clause (xii), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(xii) The Custodian of Evacuee Property shall be entitled to keep a permanent advance of Rs. 100/- and shall maintain a Cash Book in Form No. 26 in which all transactions of receipts and payments shall be entered. It will not be necessary to enter the Cash Book on days on which there are no transactions. The Cash Book will be verified on the last day of every month and a Certificate of Verification duly signed by the Custodian endorsed on the Cash Book. The Custodian might keep the amount of the permanent advance in a cash chest in his Office or in a transportable cash chest which will be deposited in the Treasury after close of the day and taken out whenever necessary on the following days. Any amount over and above the permanent advance shall be credited in a current account in any nationalised bank. The Custodian might however deposit an amount to the extent of 75% of the total balance in the current account in Fixed Deposit receipts with any nationalised bank. The amounts deposited in the Treasury in favour of Director of Accounts shall be separately accounted for in Form No. 27. A copy of this account will be

sent to the Director of Accounts at the end of every month duly verified by the Treasury Officer. The figures appearing in this account shall be reconciled with those of Director of Accounts monthly.”

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

S. M. Naik, Under Secretary (Home).

Panaji, 10th June, 1980.

Industries and Labour Department

Notification

26/7/79-ILD

Whereas certain draft rules further to amend the Goa Boilers Rules, 1964 were published as required by section 31 of the Boilers Act, 1923 (Central Act 5 of 1923) at Page 463 of the Official Gazette No. 52, Series I, dated 27-3-1980 under the Notification No. 26/7/79-ILD, dated 14-3-1980 of the Industries and Labour Department, Government of Goa, Daman and Diu inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby till fifteen days from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on 27th March, 1980;

And whereas no objection and suggestions were received from the public on the said draft by the Government.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 read with sub-section (1) of section 31 of the Boilers Act 1923 (Central Act 5 of 1923), as applicable to the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu hereby makes the following rules so as to amend the Goa, Daman and Diu Boilers Rules, 1964.

1. **Short title and commencement.**— (1) These rules may be called the Goa Boilers (Amendment) Rules, 1980.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. **Amendment of rule 4.**— For rule 4 of the Goa Boilers Rules, 1964 (hereinafter called the “prin-

cial Rules”), the following shall be substituted, namely: —

“Rule 4. The location and charge of the Office for the territory of Goa, shall be as follows: —

| Location | Officer-in-Charge |
|----------|---|
| Panaji | Senior Inspector of Factories and Boilers |

3. *Amendment of Form B.* — For Form B appended to the principal Rules, the following shall be substituted, namely: —

“FORM B”

Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (Central Act 5 of 1923) Notice for Examination of Boiler under Sections 7 and 8 read with Rule 34

No. _____ of 19 _____
STEAM BOILER INSPECTION OFFICE
Dated the _____ 19 _____

To

...
...

Gentlemen/Sir

In reply to your application dated _____ you are hereby informed that Boiler, Registry No. _____ at the above name premises will be thoroughly examined by the

Government Inspector on the ... To enable the examination to be made, you are bound

- (a) to afford to the Inspector all reasonable facilities for the examination and all such information as may reasonably be required of you;
- (b) to have the boiler properly prepared and ready for examination in the prescribed manner; and
- (c) in the case of an application for the registration of a boiler, to provide such drawings, specifications, certificates and other particulars as may be prescribed.

Voucher No. _____ in acknowledgement Bank Receipt

No. _____ for Rs. _____ accompanies.
Senior Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Panaji.

By order and in the name of the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu.

M. S. Sail, Under Secretary Industries and Labour.

Panaji, 3rd June, 1980.

Law Department (Legal Advice)

Notification

LD/2164-65/80

The following ordinances which were promulgated by the President of India are hereby re-published for general information of the public.

B. S. Subbanna, Under Secretary (Law).

Panaji, 31st May, 1980.

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

Legislative Department

New Delhi, the 27th April, 1980
Vaisakha 7, 1902 (Saka)

THE NATIONAL COMPANY LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) ORDINANCE, 1980

No. 4 of 1980

Promulgated by the President in the Thirty-first Year of the Republic of India.

An Ordinance to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of Messrs. National Company Limited with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued manufacture, production and distribution of articles made of jute, which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Whereas Messrs. National Company Limited had been engaged in the manufacture and production of articles mentioned in the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, namely, textiles made wholly or in part of jute;

And Whereas the management of the undertakings of Messrs. National Company Limited was taken over by the Central Government under section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951;

And Whereas it is necessary to acquire the undertakings of Messrs. National Company Limited to ensure that the interests of the general public are served by the continuance, by the undertakings of the Company, of the manufacture, production and distribution of the aforesaid articles, which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country;

And Whereas Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action;

Now, Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance: —

CHAPTER I

Preliminary

1. *Short title and commencement.* — (1) This Ordinance may be called the National Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1980.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. *Definitions.* — In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires, —

(a) “appointed day” means the date of commencement of this Ordinance;

(b) “Commissioner” means the Commissioner of Payments appointed under section 15;

(c) "Company" means Messrs. National Company Limited, a company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1956, and having its registered office at 18A-Brabourne Road, Calcutta-700001, in the State of West Bengal; 1 of 1956.

(d) "existing Government company" means a Government company which is carrying on business on the appointed day;

(e) "new Government company" means a Government company formed and registered on or after the appointed day;

(f) "notification" means a notification published in the Official Gazette;

(g) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Ordinance;

(h) "specified date", in relation to any provision of this Ordinance, means such date as the Central Government may, by notification, specify for the purposes of that provision and different dates may be specified for different provisions of this Ordinance;

(i) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Companies Act, 1956, have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act. 1 of 1956.

CHAPTER II

Acquisition and transfer of undertakings of the Company

3. *Transfer to, and vesting in, the Central Government of undertakings of the Company.*—On the appointed day, the undertakings of the Company and the right, title and interest of the Company in relation to its undertakings shall, by virtue of this Ordinance, stand transferred to, and vest in, the Central Government.

4. *General effect of vesting.*—(1) The undertakings of the Company shall be deemed to include all assets, rights, leaseholds, powers, authorities and privileges, and all property, movable and immovable, including lands, buildings, workshops, stores, instruments, machinery and equipment, cash balances, cash on hand, reserve funds, investments, book debts, and all other rights and interests in, or arising out of, such property as were immediately before the appointed day in the ownership, possession, power or control of the Company, whether within or outside India, and all books of account, registers and other documents of whatever nature relating thereto.

(2) All properties as aforesaid which have vested in the Central Government under section 3, shall, by force of such vesting, be freed and discharged from any trust, obligation, mortgage, charge, lien and all other incumbrances affecting them, and any attachment, injunction, decree or order of any court or other authority restricting the use of such properties in any manner or appointing any receiver in respect of the whole or any part of such properties shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

(3) Every mortgagee of any property which has been vested under this Ordinance in the Central Government and every person holding any charge, lien

or other interest in, or in relation to, any such property shall give, within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed, an intimation to the Commissioner of such mortgage, charge, lien or other interest.

(4) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the mortgagee of any property referred to in sub-section (3) or any other person holding any charge, lien or other interest in, or in relation to, any such property shall be entitled to claim, in accordance with his rights and interests, payment of the mortgage money or other dues, in whole or in part, out of the amounts specified in section 8 and also out of the amounts determined under section 9, but no such mortgage, charge, lien or other interest shall be enforceable against any property which has vested in the Central Government.

(5) Any licence or other instrument granted to the Company in relation to any undertaking which has vested in the Central Government under section 3 at any time before the appointed day and in force immediately before the appointed day shall continue to be in force on and after such day in accordance with its tenor in relation to and for the purposes of such undertaking, and on and from the date of vesting of such undertaking, under section 5, in an existing Government company, or under section 6, in a new Government company, the existing or new Government company, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be substituted in such licence or other instrument as if such licence or other instrument had been granted to such existing or new Government company and such existing or new Government company shall hold it for the remainder of the period for which the Company would have held it under the terms thereof.

(6) If, on the appointed day, any suit, appeal or other proceeding, of whatever nature, in relation to any property which has vested in the Central Government under section 3, instituted or preferred by or against the Company, is pending, the same shall not abate, be discontinued or be, in any way, prejudicially affected by reason of the transfer of the undertakings of the Company, or of anything contained in this Ordinance, but the suit, appeal or other proceeding may be continued, prosecuted or enforced by or against the Central Government or where the undertakings of the Company are directed under section 5 to vest in an existing Government company or become transferred by virtue of the provisions of section 6 to a new Government company, by or against such Government company.

5. *Power of Central Government to direct vesting of the undertakings of the Company in an existing Government company.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 3 and 4, and subject to the provisions of section 6, the Central Government may, if it is satisfied that an existing Government company is willing to comply, or has complied, with such terms and conditions as that Government may think fit to impose, direct, by notification, that the undertakings of the Company, and the right, title and interest of the Company in relation to its undertakings which have vested in the Central Government under section 3, shall, instead of continuing to vest in the Central Government, vest in that existing Government company either on the date of publication of the notification or on such earlier or later

date (not being a date earlier than the appointed day) as may be specified in the notification.

(2) Where the right, title and interest of the Company in relation to its undertakings vest, under sub-section (1), in an existing Government company, that Government company shall, on and from the date of such vesting be deemed to have become, and until the transfer of the undertakings by virtue of the provisions of section 6, to a new Government company, be deemed to be, the owner in relation to such undertakings and the rights and liabilities of the Central Government in relation to such undertakings shall, on and from the date of such vesting be deemed to have become, and until the date of such transfer, be deemed to be, the rights and liabilities, respectively, of that existing Government company.

6. Transfer of undertakings of the Company from an existing Government company to a new Government company.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 3 and 4, where the undertakings of the Company have been directed, under sub-section (1) of section 5, to vest in an existing Government company, the Central Government may, if it is satisfied that a new Government company is willing to comply, or has complied, with such terms and conditions as that Government may think fit to impose, declare, by notification, that the undertakings of the Company be transferred to that new Government company; and on the issue of such declaration, the right, title and interest of the Company in relation to its undertakings, which had been directed under sub-section (1) of section 5 to vest in an existing Government company, shall, instead of continuing to vest in that existing Government company, vest in that new Government company with effect from the date on which such declaration is made.

(2) Where the right, title and interest of the existing Government company in relation to the undertakings of the Company vest under sub-section (1) in a new Government company, that new Government company shall, on and from the date of such vesting, be deemed to have become the owner in relation to such undertakings and the rights and liabilities of the existing Government company in relation to such undertakings shall, on and from the date of such vesting, be deemed to have become the rights and liabilities, respectively, of that new Government company.

7. Company to be liable for certain prior liabilities.—(1) Every liability of the Company in respect of any period prior to the appointed day, shall be the liability of the Company and shall be enforceable against it, and not against the Central Government, or where the undertakings of the Company vest in an existing or a new Government company, against such Government company.

(2) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that—

(a) save as otherwise expressly provided in this Ordinance, no liability of the Company in relation to its undertakings, in respect of any period prior to the appointed day, shall be enforceable against the Central Government, or where the undertakings of the Company vest in an existing or a new Government company, against such Government company;

(b) no award, decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority in relation to the undertakings of the Company, passed after the appointed day in respect of any matter, claim or dispute, which arose before that day, shall be enforceable against the Central Government or where the undertakings of the Company vest in an existing or a new Government company, against such Government company;

(c) no liability incurred by the Company before the appointed day for the contravention of any provision of law for the time being in force shall be enforceable against the Central Government or where the undertakings of the Company vest in an existing or a new Government company, against such Government company.

CHAPTER III

Payment of amount

8. Payment of amount.—(1) For the transfer to, and vesting in, the Central Government, under section 3, of the undertakings of the Company, and the right, title and interest of the Company in relation to such undertakings, there shall be given by the Central Government to the Company in cash and in the manner specified in Chapter VI, an amount of rupees ten crores and four lakhs.

(2) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the liabilities of the Company, in relation to its undertakings, shall be met, in accordance with the rights and interests of the creditors of the Company, from the amount due to the Company under sub-section (1).

9. Payment of further amount.—(1) For the deprivation of the Company of the management of the undertakings owned by it, there shall be given, by the Central Government, to the Company, in addition to the amount specified in section 8, an amount computed at the rate of ten thousand rupees per annum for the period commencing from the date on which the management of the undertakings of the Company was taken over in pursuance of the Order made by the Central Government under section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, and ending on the 65 of 1951. appointed day.

(2) The amount specified in section 8 and the amount computed in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) shall carry simple interest at the rate of four per cent per annum for the period commencing on the appointed day and ending on the date on which the payment of the amount is made by the Central Government to the Commissioner.

(3) The amounts determined in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) shall be given to the Company in addition to the amount specified in section 8.

CHAPTER IV

Management, etc., of the undertakings of the Company

10. Management, etc., of the undertakings of the Company.—(1) The general superintendence, direc-

tion, control and management of the affairs and business of the undertakings owned by the Company, the right, title and interest in relation to which have vested in the Central Government under section 3, shall —

(a) where a direction has been made by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 5, vest, on and from the date specified in such direction, in the existing Government company specified therein; or

(b) where a declaration has been made under sub-section (1) of section 6, vest, on and from the date of such declaration, in the new Government company specified therein; or

(c) where no direction referred to in clause (a) or declaration referred to in clause (b) has been made, vest, on and from the appointed day, in one or more Custodians appointed by the Central Government under sub-section (2),

and thereupon the existing or new Government company or the Custodian or Custodians so appointed, as the case may be, shall be entitled to exercise, to the exclusion of all other persons, all such powers and do all such things as the Company is authorised to exercise and do in relation to the undertakings owned by it.

(2) The Central Government may appoint one or more individuals or a Government Company as the Custodian or Custodians of the undertakings of the Company in relation to which no direction has been made by it under sub-section (1) of section 5 or no declaration has been made under sub-section (1) of section 6, and the Custodian or Custodians so appointed shall receive, from the funds of the undertakings, such remuneration as may be specified by the Central Government.

(3) The Custodian or Custodians of the undertakings of the Company shall maintain an account of the undertakings of the Company in such form and manner and under such conditions as may be prescribed, and the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, shall apply to the audit of the accounts so maintained as they apply to the audit of the accounts of a company.

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11. *Duty of persons in charge of management of the undertakings to deliver all assets, etc.* — (1) On the vesting of the management of the undertakings of the Company in an existing, or a new, Government company or on the appointment of a Custodian or Custodians, all persons in charge of the management of the undertakings of the Company immediately before such vesting or appointment shall be bound to deliver to such Government company, or Custodian or Custodians, as the case may be, all assets, books of account, registers and other documents in their custody relating to the undertakings of the Company.

(2) The Central Government may issue such directions as it may deem desirable in the circumstances of the case to the existing, or new, Government company or the Custodian or Custodians, and such Government company, Custodian or Custodians may also, if it is considered necessary so to do, apply to the Central Government at any time for instructions as to the manner in which the

management of the undertakings of the Company shall be conducted or in relation to any other matter arising in the course of such management.

12. *Duty of persons to account for assets etc., in their possession.* — (1) Any person who has, on the appointed day, in his possession or under his control, any assets, books, documents or other papers relating to any undertaking owned by the Company, which has vested in the Central Government or in an existing, or a new, Government company under this Ordinance, and which belongs to the Company, or would have so belonged, if the undertakings owned by the Company had not vested in the Central Government or such Government company, shall be liable to account for the said assets, books, documents and other papers to the Central Government or the Government company and shall deliver them up to the Central Government or such Government company or to such person or body of persons as the Central Government or the Government company may specify in this behalf.

(2) The Central Government may take or cause to be taken all necessary steps for securing possession of the undertakings of the Company which have vested in it under section 3.

(3) The Company shall within such period as the Central Government may allow in this behalf, furnish to that Government a complete inventory of all its property and assets, as on the appointed day, pertaining to the undertakings which have vested in the Central Government under section 3, and, for this purpose, the Central Government or the existing, or new, Government company shall afford to the Company all reasonable facilities.

CHAPTER V

Provision relating to employees of the Company

13. *Continuance of employees.* — (1) Every employee of the Company in connection with any undertaking owned by it, shall become, on and from the appointed day, an employee of the Central Government, and where such undertaking is vested in an existing or a new Government company under this Ordinance, become, on and from the date of such vesting in such Government company, an employee thereof and shall hold office or service under the Central Government or the existing or new Government company, as the case may be, with the same rights and privileges as to pension, gratuity and other matters as would have been admissible to him if there had been no such vesting and shall continue to do so unless and until his employment under the Central Government or the existing or new Government company, as the case may be, is duly terminated or until his remuneration and other conditions of service are duly altered by the Central Government or the existing or new Government company, as the case may be.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or in any other law for the time being in force, the transfer of the services of any officer or other person employed in any undertakings owned by the Company, to the Central Government or the existing or new Government company shall not entitle such officer or

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other employee to any compensation under this Ordinance or any other law for the time being in force and no such claim shall be entertained by any court, tribunal or other authority.

14. *Provident fund and other funds.* — (1) Where the Company has established a provident fund, superannuation fund, welfare fund or other fund for the benefit of persons employed in any of the undertakings owned by it, the monies relatable to the employees, whose services have become transferred by or under this Ordinance to the Central Government or existing or new Government company shall, out of the monies standing, on the appointed day, to the credit of such provident fund, superannuation fund, welfare fund or other funds, stand transferred to and vest in, the Central Government or the Government company, as the case may be.

(2) The monies which stand transferred under sub-section (1) to the Central Government or the existing, or new, Government company, as the case may be, shall be dealt with by that Government or Government company in such manner as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER VI

Commissioner of Payments

15. *Appointment of Commissioner of Payments.* — (1) The Central Government shall, for the purpose of disbursing the amount payable under sections 8 and 9 to the Company, by notification, appoint a Commissioner of Payments.

(2) The Central Government may appoint such other persons as it may think fit to assist the Commissioner and thereupon the Commissioner may authorise one or more of such persons also to exercise all or any of the powers exercisable by him under this Ordinance and different persons may be authorised to exercise different powers.

(3) Any person authorised by the Commissioner to exercise any of the powers exercisable by the Commissioner may exercise those powers in the same manner and with the same effect as if they have been conferred on that person directly by this Ordinance and not by way of authorisation.

(4) The salaries and allowances of the Commissioner and other persons appointed under this section shall be defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

16. *Payment by the Central Government to the Commissioner.* — (1) The Central Government shall, within thirty days from the specified date, pay, in cash, to the Commissioner, for payment to the Company, —

(a) an amount equal to that specified in section 8;

(b) further amount equal to the amount payable to the Company under section 9.

(2) A deposit account shall be opened by the Central Government in favour of the Commissioner in the Public Account of India, and every amount paid under this Ordinance to the Commissioner shall be deposited by him to the credit of the said deposit

account and the said deposit account shall be operated by the Commissioner.

(3) Records shall be maintained by the Commissioner in respect of the undertakings of the Company in relation to which payment has been made to him under this Ordinance.

(4) Interest accruing on the amounts standing to the credit of the deposit account referred to in sub-section (2) shall ensure to the benefit of the Company.

17. *Certain powers of the Central Government or Government company.* — (1) The Central Government or the existing, or new, Government company, as the case may be, shall be entitled to receive, up to the specified date, to the exclusion of all other persons, any money due to the Company in relation to any of the undertakings owned by it, which have vested in the Central Government or such Government company, and realised after the appointed day, notwithstanding that the realisation pertains to a period prior to the appointed day.

(2) The Central Government or the existing, or new, Government company, as the case may be, may make a claim to the Commissioner with regard to every payment made by that Government or Government company, after the appointed day, for discharging any liability of the Company in respect of any of the undertakings owned by it, in relation to any period prior to the appointed day, and every such claim shall have priority, in accordance with the priorities attaching under this Ordinance, to the matter in relation to which such liability has been discharged by the Central Government or the Government company.

(3) Save as otherwise provided in this Ordinance, the liabilities of the Company in relation to any of the undertakings owned by it, in respect of any transaction prior to the appointed day, which have not been discharged on or before the specified date, shall be the liabilities of the Company.

18. *Claims to be made to the Commissioner.* — Every person having a claim against the Company with regard to any of the matters specified in the Schedule, pertaining to any undertaking owned by it, shall prefer such claim before the Commissioner within thirty days from the specified date:

Provided that if the Commissioner is satisfied that the claimant was prevented by sufficient cause from preferring the claim within the said period of thirty days, he may entertain the claim within a further period of thirty days, but not thereafter.

19. *Priority of claims.* — The claims made under section 18 shall have priorities in accordance with the following principles, namely: —

(a) Category I shall have precedence over all other categories and Category II shall have precedence over Category III and so on;

(b) the claims specified in each of the categories shall rank equally and be paid in full, but, if the amount is insufficient to meet such claims in full, they shall abate in equal proportions and be paid accordingly; and

(c) the question of discharging any liability with regard to a matter specified in a lower cate-

gory shall arise only if a surplus is left after meeting all the liabilities specified in the immediately higher category.

20. *Examination of claims.*—(1) On receipt of the claims made under section 18, the Commissioner shall arrange the claims in the order of priorities specified in the Schedule and examine the same in accordance with such order.

(2) If on an examination of the claims, the Commissioner is of opinion that the amount paid to him under this Ordinance is not sufficient to meet the liabilities specified in any lower category, he shall not be required to examine any claim in respect of such lower category.

21. *Admission or rejection of claims.*—(1) After examining the claims with reference to the priorities set out in the Schedule, the Commissioner shall fix a date on or before which such claimant shall file the proof of his claim.

(2) Not less than fourteen days' notice of the date so fixed shall be given by advertisement in one issue of any daily newspaper in the English language having circulation in the major part of the country and one issue of any daily newspaper in such regional language as the Commissioner may consider suitable, and every such notice shall call upon the claimant to file the proof of his claim with the Commissioner within the period specified in the advertisement.

(3) Every claimant who fails to file the proof of his claim within the period specified by the Commissioner shall be excluded from the disbursement made by the Commissioner.

(4) The Commissioner shall, after such investigation as may, in his opinion, be necessary and after giving the Company an opportunity of refuting the claim and after giving the claimant a reasonable opportunity of being heard, by order in writing, admit or reject the claim in whole or in part.

(5) The Commissioner shall have the powers to regulate his own procedure in all matters arising out of the discharge of his functions, including the place or places at which he may hold his sitting and shall, for the purpose of making any investigation under this Ordinance, have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, while trying a suit, in respect of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the summoning and enforcing the attendance of any witness and examining him on oath;

(b) the discovery and production of any document or other material object producible as evidence;

(c) the reception of evidence on affidavits;

(d) the issuing of any commission for the examination of witnesses.

(6) Any investigation before the Commissioner shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code and the Commissioner shall be deemed to be a civil court for the purposes of sec-

tion 195 and Chapter XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. 2 of 1974.

(7) A claimant who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Commissioner may prefer an appeal against such decision to the High Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the registered office of the Company is situated:

Provided that where a person, who is a Judge of a High Court is appointed to be the Commissioner, such appeal shall be heard and disposed of by not less than two Judges of that High Court.

22. *Disbursement of money by the Commissioner.*—After admitting a claim under this Ordinance, the amount due in respect of such claim shall be paid by the Commissioner to the person or persons to whom such amount is due and on such payment, the liability of the Company in respect of any claim relating to the undertakings owned by it shall stand discharged.

23. *Disbursement of amounts to the Company.*—(1) If out of the monies paid to him in relation to any undertaking owned by the Company there is a balance left after meeting the liabilities as specified in the Schedule, the Commissioner shall disburse such balance to the Company.

(2) Where the possession of any machinery, equipment or other property has vested in the Central Government or any existing, or new, Government company under this Ordinance but such machinery, equipment or other property does not belong to the Company, it shall be lawful for the Central Government or, as the case may be, the existing, or new, Government company, to continue to possess such machinery or equipment or other property on the same terms and conditions under which they were possessed by the Company, immediately before the appointed day.

24. *Undisbursed or unclaimed amount to be deposited with the general revenue account.*—Any money paid to the Commissioner which remains undisbursed or unclaimed on the date immediately preceding the date on which the office of the Commissioner is finally wound up, shall be transferred by the Commissioner, before his office is finally wound up, to the Central Revenue Account of the Central Government; but a claim to any money so transferred may be preferred to the Central Government by the person entitled to such payment and shall be dealt with as if such transfer had not been made, and the order, if any, for payment of the claim being treated as an order for the refund of revenue.

CHAPTER VII

Miscellaneous

25. *Ordinance to have overriding effect.*—The provisions of this Ordinance shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any law, other than this Ordinance, or in any decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority.

26. *Assumption of liability.*—(1) Where any liability of the Company arising out of any item

specified in Part I of the Schedule is not discharged fully by the Commissioner out of the amount paid to him under this Ordinance, the Commissioner shall intimate in writing to the Central Government the extent of the liability which remains undischarged and that liability shall be assumed by the Central Government.

(2) The Central Government may, by order, direct the existing, or new, Government company in which the undertakings of the Company become vested by virtue of any direction made under sub-section (1) of section 5 or declaration made under sub-section (1) of section 6, to take over the liability assumed by the Central Government under sub-section (1), and on receipt of such direction, it shall be the duty of such existing, or new, Government company to discharge such liability.

27. Management to continue to vest in the Custodian until alternative arrangements have been made.—Notwithstanding the vesting under this Ordinance of the undertakings of the Company in the Central Government or an existing, or new, Government company, —

(a) the Custodian who has been managing the affairs of such undertaking before the date on which the undertaking had so vested shall, until alternative arrangements have been made by the Central Government or, as the case may be, such Government company, for the management of such undertakings, continue to manage the affairs of the undertakings, as if the Custodian had been authorised by the Central Government, or, as the case may be, such Government company, to manage such undertakings;

(b) the Custodian or any person authorised by him for this purpose shall, until alternative arrangements have been made by the Central Government or, as the case may be, such Government company, continue to be authorised to operate, in relation to the undertakings of the Company, any account of such undertakings in any bank as if the Custodian or the person authorised by him had been authorised by the Central Government or such Government company to operate such account.

28. Contracts to cease to have effect unless ratified by the Central Government or the Government company — Every contract entered into by the Company in relation to any of the undertakings owned by it, which has vested in the Central Government under section 3, for any service, sale or supply and in force immediately before the appointed day, shall, on and from the expiry of a period of one hundred and eighty days from the appointed day, cease to have effect unless such contract is, before the expiry of that period, ratified, in writing, by the Central Government or the existing, or new, Government company in which such undertakings have been vested under this Ordinance, and in ratifying such contract, the Central Government or such Government company may make such alteration or modification therein as it may think fit:

Provided that the Central Government or such Government company shall not omit to ratify a con-

tract and shall not make any alteration or modification in a contract —

(a) unless it is satisfied that such contract is unduly onerous or has been entered into in bad faith or is detrimental to the interests of, the Central Government or such Government company, and

(b) except after giving the parties to the contract a reasonable opportunity of being heard and except after recording in writing its reasons for refusal to ratify the contract or for making any alteration or modification therein.

29. Penalties. — Any person who, —

(a) having in his possession, custody or control any property forming part of the undertakings owned by the Company, wrongfully withholds such property from the Central Government or the Government company; or

(b) wrongfully obtains possession of, or retains, any property forming part of, the undertakings owned by the Company; or

(c) wilfully withholds or fails to furnish to the Central Government or the existing, or new, Government company or any person or body of persons specified by that Government or such Government company, as the case may be, any document relating to the undertakings owned by the Company, which may be in his possession, custody or control; or

(d) fails to deliver to the Central Government or the existing, or new, Government company or any person or body of persons specified by that Government or Government company, any assets, books of account, registers or other documents in his possession, custody or control relating to the undertakings owned by the Company; or

(e) wrongfully removes or destroys any property forming part of the undertakings owned by the Company or prefers any claim under this Ordinance which he knows or has reason to believe to be false or grossly inaccurate,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and also with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.

30. Offences by companies. — (1) Where an offence punishable under this Ordinance has been committed by a company, every person who, at the time the offence was committed, was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where any offence under this Ordinance has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence had been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any

neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation. — For the purposes of this section —

(a) "company" means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and

(b) "director", in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

31. Protection of action taken in good faith.—(1) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government or any officer of that Government or the existing, or new, Government company in which the undertakings of the Company have vested under this Ordinance or other person authorised by that Government or Government company for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Ordinance.

(2) No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government or any of its officers or other employees or the existing, or new, Government company aforesaid or any officer or other person authorised by that Company for any damage caused or likely to be caused by anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Ordinance.

32. Delegation of powers.—(1) The Central Government may, by notification, direct that all or any of the powers exercisable by it under this Ordinance, other than the powers conferred by this section and sections 33 and 34, may also be exercised by such person or persons as may be specified in the notification.

(2) Whenever any delegation of power is made under sub-section (1), the person to whom such power has been delegated shall act under the direction, control and supervision of the Central Government.

33. Power to make rules.—(1) The Central Government may, by notification, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely: —

(a) the time within which, and the manner in which, an intimation referred to in sub-section (3) of section 4 shall be given;

(b) the form and manner in which, and the conditions under which accounts shall be maintained by the Custodian or Custodians as required by sub-section (3) of section 10;

(c) the manner in which the monies in any provident fund or other fund, referred to in sub-section (2) of section 14, shall be dealt with;

(d) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, prescribed.

(3) Every rule made by the Central Government under this Ordinance shall be laid, as soon as may

be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days, which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and, if before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

34. Power to remove difficulties.—If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Ordinance, the Central Government may, by order, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, remove the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of a period of two years from the appointed day.

THE SCHEDULE

(See sections 18, 19, 20, 21 and 26)

Order of priorities

Part I

Category I

Employees' dues on account of unpaid salaries, wages provident fund, Employees' State Insurance contribution or premium relating to Life Insurance Corporation of India in respect of any period whether before or after the management of the undertaking of the Company had been taken over by the Central Government.

Category II

Secured loans obtained by the Company from nationalised banks and public financial institutions during any period whether before or after the management of the undertaking of the Company had been taken over by the Central Government.

Category III

Amounts due to trade and other creditors in relation to any transaction which took place during the post-take-over management period.

Part II

Category IV

Revenue, taxes, cesses, rates or other dues to the Central Government, State Government and local authorities or State Electricity Board for the pre-take-over management period.

Category V

Amounts due to trade and other creditors in relation to any transaction which took place during the pre-take-over management period.

N. SANJIVA REDDY,
President.

R. V. S. PERI SASTRI,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

New Delhi, the 1st May, 1980/
Vaisakha 11, 1902 (Saka)

THE POLICE (INCITEMENT TO DISAFFECTION)
(GUJARAT SECOND AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE, 1980

No. 5 of 1980

Promulgated by the President in the Thirty-first
Year of the Republic of India.

An Ordinance further to amend the Police (Incitement to Disaffection) Act, 1922, in its application to the State of Gujarat.

Whereas by a Proclamation issued on the 17th day of February, 1980 by the President under article 356 of the Constitution, the powers of the Legislature of the State of Gujarat have been declared to be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament;

And Whereas Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action;

Now, Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Ordinance may be called the Police Incitement to Disaffection) (Gujarat Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Gujarat.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. *Act 22 of 1922 to be temporarily amended.*—During the period of operation of this Ordinance, the Police (Incitement to Disaffection) Act, 1922, in its application to the State of Gujarat (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), shall have effect subject to the amendment specified in section 3.

3. *Insertion of new section 8.*—In the principal Act, after section 7, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“8. *Offences to be cognizable and non-bailable.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, all offences under this Act shall be cognizable and non-bailable.”

N. SANJIVA REDDY,
President.

R. V. S. PERI SASTRI,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

New Delhi, the 12th May, 1980
Vaisakha 22, 1902 (Saka)

THE ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE
(MAHARASHTRA) ORDINANCE, 1980

No. 6 of 1980

Promulgated by the President in the Thirty-first
Year of the Republic of India.

An Ordinance to provide for the maintenance of certain essential services and the normal life of the community in Maharashtra.

Whereas by a Proclamation issued on the 17th day of February, 1980, by the President under article 356 of the Constitution, the powers of the Legislature of the State of Maharashtra have been declared to be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament;

And Whereas Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action;

Now, Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Ordinance may be called the Essential Services Maintenance (Maharashtra) Ordinance, 1980.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Maharashtra.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. *Definitions.*—(1) In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “essential service” means—

(i) any transport service for the carriage of passengers or goods, by land or water, with respect to which the State Legislature of Maharashtra has power to make laws;

(ii) any service connected with the production, generation, storage, transmission, supply or distribution, as the case may be, of gas, water or electricity;

(iii) any service connected with the maintenance of public health and sanitation, including hospitals and dispensaries;

(iv) any public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the State, and also persons appointed to the secretarial staff of the Houses of the State Legislature and the officers and servants of the High Court for the State;

(v) any other service or employment or class thereof, connected with matters with respect to which the State Legislature of Maharashtra has power to make laws and which the State Government of Maharashtra being of opinion that strikes in such service, employment, or class thereof, would prejudicially affect the maintenance of any public utility service, the public safety or the maintenance of supplies and services necessary for the life of the community

or would result in the infliction of grave hardship on the community, may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, declare to be an essential service for the purposes of this Ordinance;

(b) "strike" means the cessation of work by a body of persons employed in any essential service acting in combination or a concerted refusal or a refusal under a common understanding of any number of persons who are or who have been so employed to continue to work or to accept employment, and includes —

(i) failure to attend at, or absence from, the place of work on any working day or during any working hours, without obtaining the necessary permission therefor of the authority competent to grant such permission;

(ii) refusal to work overtime where such work is necessary for the maintenance of any essential service;

(iii) any other conduct which is likely to result in, or results in, cessation or substantial retardation of work in any essential service.

(2) Every notification issued under sub-clause (v) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) shall be laid before each House of the Legislature of the State of Maharashtra immediately after it is made if it is in session and on the first day of the commencement of the next session of the House if it is not in session, and shall cease to operate at the expiration of forty days from the date of its being so laid or from the re-assembly of the Legislature, as the case may be, unless before the expiration of that period, a resolution approving the issue of the notification is passed by both Houses of the Legislature.

Explanation. — Where the Houses of the Legislature are summoned to re-assemble on different dates, the period of forty days shall be reckoned from the later of those dates.

(3) Where any notification under this section ceases to operate, the cesser shall be without prejudice to anything done or omitted to be done before such cesser.

3. *Power to prohibit strikes in certain employments.* — (1) If the State Government of Maharashtra is satisfied that in the public interest it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may, by general or special Order, prohibit strikes in any essential service specified in the Order.

(2) An Order made under sub-section (1) shall be published in such manner as the State Government considers best calculated to bring it to the notice of the persons affected by the Order.

(3) An Order made under sub-section (1) shall be in force for six months only, but the State Government may, by a like Order, extend it for any period not exceeding six months if it is satisfied that in the public interest it is necessary or expedient so to do.

(4) Upon the issue of an Order under sub-section (1), —

(a) no person employed in any essential service to which the Order relates shall go or remain on strike;

(b) any strike declared or commenced, whether before or after the issue of the Order, by persons employed in any such service shall be illegal.

(5) Any Order made under this section may at any time be rescinded by the State Government by a like Order, but such rescission shall not affect the previous operation of anything duly done or suffered thereunder, and shall not affect any obligation or liability accrued or incurred, or any penalty or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against this Ordinance before such rescission.

(6) No Order under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) or sub-section (5) shall be made in respect of —

(a) persons appointed to the secretarial staff of the Houses of the State Legislature, except at the request of the Chairman of the Legislative Council and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly;

(b) officers and servants of the High Court, except at the request of the Chief Justice of the High Court.

4. *Penalty for illegal strikes.* — Any person who commences a strike which is illegal under this Ordinance, or goes or remains on, or otherwise takes part in, any such strike shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

5. *Penalty for instigation, etc.* — Any person who instigates, or incites other persons to take part in, or otherwise acts in furtherance of, a strike which is illegal under this Ordinance shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both, and any vehicle or other conveyance which is used by such person while committing such offence, shall, if having regard to all the circumstances the Court considers it just and proper so to order, be forfeited to the State Government.

6. *Penalty for giving financial aid to illegal strikes.* — Any person who knowingly expends or supplies any money in furtherance or support of a strike which is illegal under this Ordinance shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

7. *Sections 4 to 6 in addition to disciplinary action.* — Any action taken under section 4, section 5 or section 6 shall not affect, and shall be in addition to, any action of a disciplinary nature or any consequence which may ensue, and to which any person may be liable by the terms and conditions of his service or employment.

8. *Power to arrest without warrant and to seize vehicles.* — Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, any police officer may arrest without warrant any person who is reasonably suspected of having committed any offence under this Ordinance,

and may seize any vehicle or other conveyance, which is used by any person who is reasonably suspected of having committed an offence under section 5.

9. *Provisions of section 102 of Act 2 of 1974 to apply to seizure.* — The provisions of section 102 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, relating to seizure shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to every seizure made under section 8.

10. *Offences under the Ordinance to be non-bailable.* — Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, all offences under this Ordinance shall be non-bailable. 2 of 1974.

11. *Ordinance to override other laws.* — The provisions of this Ordinance and of any Order issued thereunder shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, Bom. XI of 1947. 14 of 1947. the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or in any other law for the time being in force.

N. SANJIVA REDDY,
President.

R. V. S. PERI SASTRI,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

New Delhi, the 12th May, 1980
Vaisakha 22, 1902 (Saka)

THE GUJARAT ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1980

No. 7 of 1980

Promulgated by the President in the Thirty-first Year of the Republic of India.

An Ordinance further to amend the Gujarat Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1972.

Whereas by a Proclamation issued on the 17th day of February, 1980, by the President under article

356 of the Constitution, the powers of the Legislature of the State of Gujarat have been declared to be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament;

And Whereas Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action;

Now, Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause(1) of article 123 of the Constitution and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance: —

1. *Short title and commencement.* — (1) This Ordinance may be called the Gujarat Essential Services Maintenance (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. *Gujarat Act 23 of 1972 to be temporarily amended.* — During the period of operation of this Ordinance, the Gujarat Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1972 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), shall have effect subject to the amendment specified in section 3.

3. *Substitution of new section for section 9.* — In the principal Act, for section 9, the following section shall be substituted, namely: —

“9. *Act to override other laws.* — The provisions of this Act and of any Order issued thereunder shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, Bom. XI of 1947. 14 of 1947. the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or in any other law for the time being in force.”

N. SANJIVA REDDY,
President.

R. V. S. PERI SASTRI,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.